



# Effective Electric Car Policy

A review of Norway and California

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#### INTRODUCTION

The transport sector is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing the number of fossil fuel vehicles on the road will decrease New Zealand's carbon footprint while also improving air quality, thereby improving the health of New Zealanders. Electric cars produce less emissions, so a transition to their use can contribute to this goal. In order for an uptake in electric cars to be achieved in New Zealand, policy supporting the ideal will have to be implemented. This review looks at international uptake and corresponding policies to guide New Zealand's policy decisions.

#### AIM

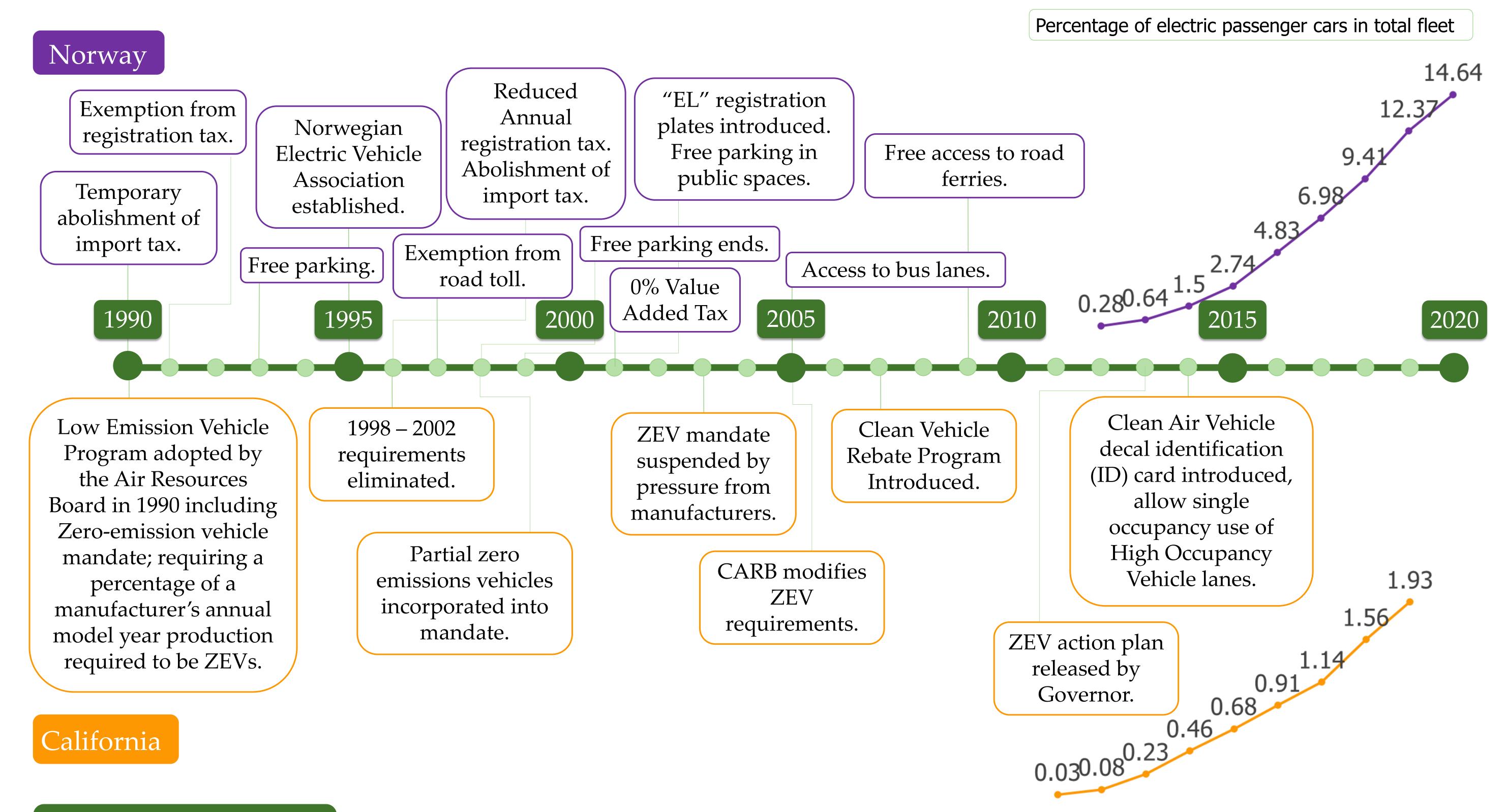
To determine places that have a high fleet share of electric cars. To identify the policies that enabled this uptake, how, when and why they were implemented and what were the most effective or important. To understand how similar policies may be utilised in New Zealand as well as there impacts on other transport parameters.

## METHOD

Results from a general search for electric car uptake aligned with prior knowledge of places with a high fleet share of electric cars. Following a discussion with supervisors two places were chosen, Norway and California. I confirmed the percentage of electric passenger cars in the total fleet of Norway using data obtained from the European Alternative Fuels Observatory (1). The same was carried out for California using data obtained from the California Energy Commission (2).

Results in the form of policy timelines were created using information primarily from government and agency websites (3),(4). Graphs detailing the uptake of electric cars were created. Further implications of these policies were then analysed through a literature review.

#### RESULTS



### CONCLUSION

Both California and Norway began introducing electric car policy 20 years ago. California focused on the manufacturing of electric vehicles which required significant amendment in its first 10 years. Norway quickly introduced financial incentives for purchasing an electric vehicle. However as depicted in the timeline both places did not see a measurable increase in uptake of electric vehicles until after 2010. This shows that a combination of policies must be in place for significant uptake to be achieved and that there is a notable effect lag.

For New Zealand a range of policies will be required to increase our electric car fleet share. This will include supporting a market of, and decreasing the initial price of electric cars. Implementation of this type will be a cost to government, so it will have to first determine if this is a priority for the transport sector in countering climate change and improving health. It is evident that both Norway and California's policies were implemented as part of a broader climate policy. Other considerations are the potential impacts on public transport and how equitable these policies would be in a New Zealand context.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ZEV = Zero emission vehicle

CARB = California Air Resources Board

#### REFERENCES

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